TERMS:

If inserted once a week, twice a week and a half cents, seven and a half cents.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in Annual advertisers are charged for a greater length—except. Lottery that proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except. Lottery twicers and Auctioneers, who are charged 100 dollars. (paper included.) IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For utleen lines, or less, first insertion.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—For afteen times, or tess, first insertion 15 cents; for each continuance 50 cents.
Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execution.

50° All Oblituries and tributes of respect, exceeding eight lines, are secret for an advertisement.

\$65 All Oblimaries and troucs of respect to the country, whenever the \$1.5 All Oblimaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the \$1.5 All Oblimaries and Marriages from the authenticated by the party's hand-writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the party's hand-writing is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the case be put 'ished. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent case be put 'ished. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent imposition. It all quizzes, has proved heretoore marvailing. We must, imposition. It is such a case, upon the communications being certification to the name of the Postmaster, seritor on the back of the letter.

VIR GINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE Board of Visitors wit careet at the V. M. Institute on the 25th June heart, to make Cauer appointments. Applications should be forwarded, post-pand, to the undersigned on or before that day. Vacadates will east for Sate Chades, from the following Senatorial Districts Greenbrier, Washington, Biotelourt, Haltifax, Isle of Wight, Augusta, Brunswick, Charlotte, Berkeley, King & Queen, and Pitt. The State Cadets are supplied gratuitously with board, washing.

The State Cadets are supplied gratuitously with board, washing, authorities, included the case of the case of

sinus. Two years, two years, and freedom from bothly disease or infirmity, moral character, and freedom from bothly disease or infirmity. The superintendent can now make encagements with those who may need touchers from the graduation class, if early application be

may need backers from the graduation class. If early application be made.

The graduating exercises take place on the 4th July, on which or casion the graduate class with perepresented by the following Cadets. Saturatory Addresses, by Cadet Charles Cooke, of Hanover.

Saturatory Addresses, by Cadet Charles Cooke, of Hanover.

Ontion by Cadet R. O. Whitchead, of Nansemond

Ontion by Cadet R. O. Whitchead, of Nansemond

"W. A. Eliason, of Alexandria.

"W. A. Eliason, of Alexandria.

"W. A. Harris, of Rocklaridge.

Valedictory Addresses by Cadet W. Y. C. Humes, of Washing On.

As appropriate of the day, the Declaration of Independence with he read by Cadet T. G. Smith, of Nortok, and a National Oration delivered by Cadet Joseph Mayo, of Westmoreland.

FRANCIS H. SMITH, Superintendent,

March 12—cwitstMayacawat50

SUMMER COURSE OF MEDICAL INSTRUCTION, IN RICHMOND, VA.

THE course of Summer Instruction in the various branches of Medical Education, will be resumed on Monday, 15th April, under the following arrangement.

I ECCURES

1 Medical Education Languagement:
LECTURES.
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, by CHA'S BELL GIBSON, M. D.
Practice of Medicine and Pathology, by DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, by JAMES H.

Peached of Medica and Therapeutics, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by A. E. PETICOLAS, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmary, by S. MAIPIN, M. D.

Anatoniy and Physiology, by CARTER P. JOHNSON, M. D.

The Course will constitue from the middle of April to the middle
of October, with an intermission during the menth of August. The
plan of instruction that will be pursued will consist of a combination
of Lectures and Examinations. Two Lectures with be delivered each
day, freeded by a close examination upon the subject of the pretions Lectures. Ample time will thus be allowed the student for
reading and for the study of the various clinical cases which will be
constituted brought to his attention, while the daily examination will
afford a stimulus to closer application.

Students will have access at all times to the wards of the Infirmary
of the Medical College and of the Richmond Alms-House. of the Medical College and of the Richmond Alms-House.

Abundant opportunity will be afforded for the study of Practical

Anatomy.
Fee for the whole Course, \$60. Tickets will be issued by the Sec-retary.
CARTER P. JOHNSON, Sec'y.
Feb 25—ctf Corner of Broad and Mayo streets. WARRENTON, N. C., FEMALE SEMINARY. THE summer session of this Institution will commence on Mo day, the 9th of June ensuing. Extensive buildings are being crected for the accommodation of additional pupils; who will be r

erected for the accommodation of additional pupils, who we be crewed and charged only for the time they may continue members the Seminary. The healthfulness and beauty of situation, combine with the advantages of the School, commend it to the public.

Terms per session of five months: the Harp and use of Instrument,

do do Drawing and Painting. Puning in Oil Colors. Naextra charges whatever, will be made. Books, Stationery, &c.

Watterlan, N. C., May 9-er20June AT THE GOTHIC WINDOW, NO. 145 MAIN ST Virginia Sky Light Daguerrean Gallery is now permanen tated at the above number. We have fitted up and furnish currences with every thing requisite for convenience and spiddepartures, and hope our friends will call and examine.

Mr. Pratt has fitted up his new establishment in a style which refers much credit upon his taste and liberality.—Disputch.

His reception room is us pretty a bouldour as we have recently seen.

Sexally itted up with splendid carpets, rich velver divages and appropriate the second of the second o interception from high splendid carpets, rich velvet divant, statuetts, immesse bay window, with stained glass, &c.—Enquirer.

Wesse Pratt & Co. were the first to introduce the Sky-Light system into the State, and appear to be constantly inventing something for the proprovement of the art. The arms general, of his show-room is exquisite, whilst his Sky-Dearmsgenein, of his show-room is exquisite. rangement of bits snow-rote superb.—Whig. es establishment, we think, will give great satisfaction as satisfaction as satisfaction as satisfaction as the pains has been taken, regardless of expense, it make at Combination North Light, 30 feet in height, and of proper heat breadth, as perfect as our long experience in Sky-Light permit.

WILLIAM A PRATT, permit.

WILLIAM A PRATT, permit.

Bethmond, under the Gothic Window.

HOPE FOR THE INVALID.

are subject. by A. Bodeker, No. 19, Market Bridge; Bennett & Beer stin street; Parcell, Ladd & Co; Adle & Gray; Jas. Blai et; T. B. Thomas, and W. P. Ladd, Apothecaries and Druorders addressed to E. BAKER, will meet with prom

OFFICE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES. BY an Act of the General Assembly passed at its last session, the D Governor and the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, are Energized and required to contract for a sufficient number of Bar 1812. Weights and Measures, for supplying Standards to the seven to countries and corporations of the Commonwealth, who shall ap 27 for the Same. This act requires that these Standards shall be Sentencied in Virginia.

red in Virginia.

will be received by the Governor and Superintendent,
awill be received by the Governor and Superintendent,
aday of June, 1851, for furnishing one hundred sets of
Verghts and Measures; each set to consist of the articles
at the schedule hereto annexed to be manufactured in Virfinished in a neat and workmanlike manner, and to bear
the Standards now in this office.

The standards now in this office.

actor shall bin I himself to deliver to the Superintendent, thirty sets of these Balances, Weights and Measures the lath day of August, 1851; thirty additional sets of 15th day of October, 1851, and the remaining sets on o 5th day of December, 1851. And he shall be paid for the three periods last specified; provided, the articles conthall have been delivered to, and approved by the Super

By order of the Governor, THOS. LAWSON, Supt. W. and M. SHEDULE of one set of Balances, Weights and Measures, to be passed in a case or cases, suitable for transportation:

the yard measure, to be made of brass, and to be one inch wide by

des, calculated for weighing from one grain to or the steel beam, and brass dishes and chains. AGUID MEASURES -1 half bushel. I peck. I half peck. AGUID MEASURES -1 gallon, I half gallon, I quart, I pint.

made of iron, turned and polished on the inside an 1 of 4 lbs., 3 lbs., 2 lbs., 1 lb., 8 oz., 4 oz., 2 oz., 1 oz., 1/2 oz. 2 to be made of brass, with screw tops, and slightly hollow

twis., 5 dwis., 4 dwis., 3 dwis., 2 dwis., 1 dwit., and ½ dwit.

aniss, 11 gr., 10 gr., 9 gr., 8 gr., 7 gr., 6 gr., 5 gr., 4 gr., 3 gr., 2

Client to be of brass

THOMAS LAWSON,

THOMAS LAWSON,

Superintendent.

th Prot and Wheeling Argus will please inserit 5th June, and send their bills to the Executive

fed at two shillings a day, and the greater

Thing Course in 1819, in which he proved in ceed by the New York Spirit of the Times, and proven by gister, "to be the best race ever (an in America.") His were Free Trade and Bostona, two of the best mags then are free Trade and Bostona, two of the best nags then our heats in all were run, and the time of the two first half a second than was ever made by Boston or Fashme Course. Free Trade won the first heat in 7.33½; Bostona the 3d in 7.52, and Tally-Ho the

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1851.

THE FRENCH AT HONOLULU. The last accounts from California present one very inter esting item, viz: the probable blockade of this, the most prominent of the Sandwich Islands. The causes of the difficulty, as we gather it from the papers, may be stated as follows. 'The principal reason for the threatened blockade is the refusal of the Hawaiian government to accede to the demand of the French that their wines and brandies should be received at lower duties than those now imposed. In the treaty which the Hawaiian government made with England and France it was stipulated that an ad valorem duty of five per cent. should be fixed upon all imported articles except wines and brandies. Upon these the duties were to be optional, provided they did not amount to a prohibition. The government laid a duty of five dollars per gallon on wines and brandies and included ale and beer. The British Government remonstrated against classing ale and beer with wines and spirituous liquors, and as the former were not named in the treaty, the duties that had been paid upon them were refunded and no more than the ordinary duty subsequently levied. The French, upon this, insisted that as wines and brandies were as much the natural growth and production of their country as malt liquors were of England

At the last accounts the French authorities not only denanded a repeal of the duty on wines and brandies, a manifest violation of their previous compact, but insisted, with singular absurdity, that because two members of the Hawaian Ministry happened to be a Scotchman and an American, Mr. Wyllie and Mr. Judd) a Frenchman should also be chosen to the Cabinet of King Kamehameha. Another demand is, that the French and American missionaries should be placed upon an equal footing, with regard to the funds devoted by Government to the support of the missionary enterprise. It was also commanded that all correspondence between the two Governments should be carried on in French, notwithstanding the well-known fact that the English is spoken throughout the Islands, and has been declared the official language of the country, on account of the poverty of the Hawaiian tongue. The frivolous and ridiculous character of these demands needs no showing.

the exemption from the duty of five dollars was equally due

Such, it appears, was the ultimatum sent to the Hawaiian Government, with the declaration that if the demands were not complied with by the 20th of March, the fortress would be again seized and the port blockaded. The Government continued firm in its intention to resist so shameless an imposition, and, it was generally believed, would throw itself under the protection of the United States. The San Francisco papers assert with confidence that the American colors will be at once adopted, in case of an attack. The Americans constitute a large majority of the foreign residents at Honolulu, and the commerce of the Islands with California and Oregon is now equal to their entire trade with England and France.

At least three-fourths of the foreigners at Honolulu are Americans, while there are not a dozen French subjects there. A shot cannot be fired into the towns of the Hawaiian kingdom without destroying the property of citizens of the United States. Should this occur, our Government will at once demand and obtain a strict account. The people of California are already looking with a withful eye to the posession of the Sandwich Islands, which are situated on the route from San Francisco, or from the Oregon coast, to China, and must become the great depot of supplies for the whole of that important trade. Honolulu, the largest of the islands, of which there are eleven, says the Baltimore American, is the place for the vast deposites of coal which will be necessary for the Pacific steamers, numerous as they will be when the commerce of the Pacific is fairly drawn to our when the commerce of the Pacific is fairly drawn to our the choice of our people average factors. The choice of our people average factors is likely to exert a featful influence on the for Presidents, is likely to exert a featful influence on the fattal destines of this nation. Are we soon to sheer into the fattal destines of this nation. Are we soon to sheer into the fattal destines of this nation. s ninety-seven miles in length and seventy-eight in breadth, and is much the largest of the group; it contains some four housand square miles, while all the others contain but little over two thousand. They lie between the eighteenth and twenty-second degrees of North latitude, having a salubrious climate and a productive soil. It is in reference to comnerce, however, that these islands grow into consideration, and in that view their future importance can hardly be overstimated. No spot in the Pacific ocean can compare in vaue and in commanding advantages of position with that group. The population of the whole group as estimated by

the missionaries, is about 150,000. At the last date, there was much excitement. The King's palace was closely guarded, governmental paper and funds emoved to a place of safety and other active measures of defence taken. We cannot believe that our government will go farther than to protect our own citizens and provent the ascendency and permanent control of any Europeon power over those islands. It cannot do less, in view of the very deep interest already held by American citizens, and the important relation which the islands must bear towards this country and our future commerce in the Pacific. If appealed to by the Hawaiian king and minstry, our government will pro bably interpose its mediative influence. But it is thought that the Californians will hardly wait for the tedious movements of diplomacy, but, shortly after receiving intelligence of the blockade by the French, will land on the Hawaiian shores ship-loads of adventurous allies. The New York Tribune ooks still further ahead, as follows. We have not the materials for the calculation, but it is clearly the duty of our government to see that no European nation shall have there a oothold and control:

"That the Sandwich Islands will, at no remote day, (say the Tribune) be incorporated into the American Republic, is recognized on the Pacific coast as a manifest destiny. The geographical position of the Islands, the general predeliccographical position of the Islands, the general predelic ons of their inhabitants, and the intimate commercial relu ions already established between them and the ports of Caifornia and Oregon, point directly to this result. We do not now discuss the question whether such an event would or desirable; we mention it as an inevitable consequence of our growth in the West. How far the present difficulty

THE BASIS AGONY OVER FOR THE PRESENT The Convention yesterday, by a majority of 7, (51 to 44,) rdered the inscrtion of the compromise reported from the Committee of the Whole. They also agreed to the appointment of a committee to digest and report an apportionmen with which to fill the blank in the compromise.

With the Alexandria Gazette we agree when it says: It is now considered as a "fixed fact." that the Compromise settlement of the Basis question will be in-serted in the new Constitution, to be adopted by Virginia Convention; and however much be objected to, and however disappointed many will be, in he East, at the result, it is more than probable, that if the remaining provisions of the Constitution contain the reforms which the people have called for and desired, the Constitution tion, as presented, will be accepted, by a larger majority of the people. At any rate, now that the question concerning the basis of representation, the stumbling black the basis of representation, the stumbling-block in the way of progress, has been surmounted, it is to be hoped, and it certainly is expected, that the Convention will use all due filigence in completing its work, and bringing about an adpurnment. In all parts of the Commonwealth, the cry is for action, and then adjourn! We re-echo the cry. The man in the Convention who makes a very long speech now, or speaks much, ought to have a mark set upon him, so that he

may be remembered hereafter. [The Fredericksburg News suggests a meeting in that lace on Friday evening, "to consider the daring outrage on ested rights, about to be committed by the Convention at

The Convention, then, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and took up the Report on the Legislative Department, to which they made some amendments, and acted on seven Articles. It is earnestly trusted that they will now go on quietly and industriously to complete their work .-Their working industry yesterday is worthy of all commendation. If kept up with the same spirit, they may be enabled to adjourn by the 20th of June.

WESTWARD HO!

The President and Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad have recently visited Belpre, Ohio, in order to ascertain the feasibility of running a line of stages, to connect Parkersburg with the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the Tygart's Valley Bridge, and to matere a through ticket from Cincinnati to Baltimore, by way of the Northwestern Turnpike, to go into operation early next spring. Mr. Swan, the President, is said to have expressed himself decidedly to the following ef fect, according to a correspondent of the Cin-

cinnati Gazette: 1st. That the, route is not only practicable, but very favo rable, for most of the distance from Parkersburg to Tygart's Valley Bridge, where it joins the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a prob able distance of 120 miles, by a railroad line.

2d. That the people of Baltimore are fully impressed with the importance of the North-western Railroad, and will do all in their power to facilitate its objects. vill do all in their power to facilitate its objects.

3d. That the proposed point of conjunction with the line to connect with Cincinnati is at Parkersburg.

4th. That even if the unrestricted right of way had been conceded by the Virginia Legislature, the city of Baltimore, he was satisfied, would still have preferred Parkersburg as the terminus of the North-western branch, and the valley of the Little Kapawas of the route.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 18511

dent, Gen. B. Peyton, Wirt Robinson, F. L. Staples, L. W. Glazebrook and Loftin N. Ellett, Directors. A fine spirit animates the Stockholders, an they seem de termined to "push on."

POLITICS WAXING WARM.

The Editor of the Fincastle Democrat says that the late elegate from Botetourt, Captain Carrington, addressed the people on Monday week, but that, instead of a speech on political and State matters, 'a violent personal attack was made on the Editor" of that paper-"an attack unequalled for its sarcasm and very bitter abuse." At the conclusion of Mr. C.'s speech, says the Editor, " we made an immediate assault on his person. We were soon separated, without much hurt to either. Great excitement prevailed, but subsided with the decline of the day." The Editor adds that nothing was lost by the attempt to "crush us and our paper," for he has since received a number of new subscribers.

We mentioned some time since that a number of Japanese officers and seamen were taken from the wreck of a junk by an American vessel, and carried into San Francisco. A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that the United States Government have ordered one of the vessels in the Pacific to take these shipwrecked strangers on board and convey them home, and thus avail themselves of the opportunity to renew the attempt to open a negotiation with Japan for the establishment of a commercial intercentse.

On Tuesday evening Mr. John Dooley handsomely entertained his numerous friends at his extensive, complete and elegant hat-manufactory and depot, No. Sl Main street. It is one of the finest and largest buildings on Main street, 100 feet in length and 27 feet front, with four stories each, abundantly supplied with gas and water.

THE METHODIST CHURCH CASE.-This case is opened in the United States District Court, New York, before Judges Nelson and Betts. The court room was crowded, and several Methodist clergymen were present. The following is an accurate, though brief statement of the case The Rev. Francis Harding, a slaveholder of the State of The Rev. Francis Harding, a staveholder of the state of Virginia, was suspended by the Baltimore Conference, which was held about a year previous to the General Conference of 1844, for his connection with slavery. The action of this body was afterwards confirmed by the General Conference, which also suspended Bishop Andrew from the performance of his official duties, because of his holding slaves whom he had obtained possession of by marriage, and of his refusal o liberate them. In consequence of the course taken by the General Con

ference, the Southern delegates declared that a continued agitation of this subject would compel them either to abandon the slave States or separate from the North. The southern delegates afterwards agreed upon what was called a plan of separation, and a southern convention held on their return home, resolved to establish a separate organization. zation; but the northern conference, which had possession of the funds, refused to give any share of them to that division of the church, which now became known as the South Methodist Church. After this refusal, southern commissioners were appointed

by the General Conference (South) to institute this suit for the recovery of between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars, the amount claimed by them as part owners of the general fund previous to the separation, and which is at present invested in the Methodist book establishment of Ohio, New York, and the charitable fund of Philadelphia. The counsel employed on the part of the plaintiffs are Mr. D. Lord and Reverdy Johnson, and for the defendants Messrs. George Wood and Rufus Choate. Mr. Thomas Ewing has also been retained as counsel for the plaintiffs.

Jenny Lind has taken a house in Brooklyn, which she in tends making her residence for the ensuing three months-Benedict, Salvi, Belletti and her cousin, will reside with her.

A TOUCH AT GEN. SCOTT. The United Service Journal, the recognized organ of the

Army and Navy, has the following severe thrust at Gen. The choice of our people having recently fallen on generals vortex that swallowed up the great Roman Republic? are our people so easily bereft of their reason and sound judgment, that, instead of seeking out a citizen of experience to guide the helm of State—one whose great intellectual qualifications, vast civil abilities, profound leve of country,

deep erudition, unquestionable integrity, firmness of mind, one incapable of being swayed by flattery, they are willing now to take none but a general from the army?

The present General-ia-Chief is now in the political areas, and on a political tour. The appropriations for the Quarant of man perfectly.

But when we turn from the special circumstances which and on a political tour. The appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department have been neglected; and, it is said, that department has not funds enough to transport a single regiment to the lines; more, that two of the Light Artillery later domestic slavery here, we find that a sound view of political to the service. Is also been dismounted, and the horses sold, and other enactments made highly prejudicial to the service. Is in the lines in the lines in the later domestic slavery and wisdom of God in authorizing the institution. I believe that domestic slavery to the lines in the later domestic slavery and later domestic slavery and wisdom of God in authorizing the institution. I believe that domestic slavery later domestic slavery and capital, employer and Laborer; best for the later and later domestic slavery later domestic slavery and capital, employer and Laborer; best for the later and later domestic slavery later domestic slavery here, we find that a sound view of political contents are the later and later domestic slavery here, to the general relations of the general rel

VIRGINIA REFORM CONVENTION. WEDNESDAY, MAY 21, 1351. The Convention met at 9 o'clock, pursuant to adjourn-

f affording assistance.

ment, and the journal of the day previous was read. No prayer.

The President stated that when the Convention adjourned yesterday, the unfinished business was the amendment proposed by Mr. Stanard to the floor, and proceeded to address the Convention in opposition to the Compromise. He was followed by Mr. Stanard to the Gompromise. He was followed by Mr. Stanard to the Gompromise. He was followed by Mr. Stanard to the Gompromise. Was compelled to accomplete or mischievous, to shape them also so as to mer, for the clouds conquered again. The silence was bro-levate and reform as much as possible. The thing to be done, therefore, in devising social institutions for man, was, to make them suitable for a race of which the mightly is in assuage or barbarous state, in which the rich are selfish, and the poor indolent and improvident. This is man's act and the poor indolent and improvident. This is man's act and the poor indolent and improvements of a boast-to the House. Mr. Davis of Richmond was entitled to the floor, and proceeded to address the Convention in opposition to the Compromise. He was followed by Mr. Stan-indone the field of the floor of the deck at Piermont, which was crowded with the migrative is in the population, standing upon the what and on the roofs of the houses, and the party disembarked amid the migrated confision of bands and cannon.

The Presidential party was most cordially received and was repeatedly cheered as it passed from the cont to the cars. During the brief delay before departure, each of the legislator is to secure physical com-

Stewart, A. Stuart, Summers, Tate, Trigg, Van Winkle, Willey, S. C. Williams and Wingfield-49. The question then recurred upon the adoption of the Com-

promise, and it was decided as follows: Aves-Messrs. Armstrong, Arthur, Bland, Blue, Bowden, Camden, Carter of Loudoun, Chilton, Claiborne, Deneale, Faulkner, Ferguson, Fisher, Fleyd, Fulkerson, Fultz, Gally, Hays, Hoge, Jacob, Johnson, Kilgore, Knote, Letcher, Lucas, McCamant, McComas, Martin of Marshall, Martin of Henry, Miller, Moore, Neeson, Randolph, Seymour, Sheffey, Siloan, B. H. Smith, Joseph Smith, Wm. Smith, Stephenson, Stewart of Morgan, Stuart of Patrick, Summers, Tate, Trigg, Van Winkle, Watts of Roanoke, White, Willey, S. C. Williams, and Wingfield—51.

Nors—Messrs. Banks, Barbour, Bocock, Bowles, Braxton,

Burgess, Chambliss, Cocke, Conway, Davis, Finney, Flood, Garland M. R. H. Garnett, Goode, Hall, Hill, Hopkins, Janney, Jones, Ligon, Lynch, Lyons, McCandlish, Mason, Meney, Jones, Ligon, Lyons, McCanalish, Mason, Meredith, Petty, Ridley, Rives, Saunders, Scoggin, Scott of Caroline, Scott of Fauquier, Scott of Richmond city, Stanard, Straughan, Strother, Taylor, Tunis, Wallace, Watts of Norfolk County, Whittle, Williams of Fairfax, and Woolfolk—

to a Committee of Twelve, whose duty it shall be to make the proper apportionments and report the same to the Convention. Mr. S. asked that he might not be put on the Committee. Agreed to. The President said he would announce the Committee

hereafter.
Mr. Straughan offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table for the present: Resolved, That in apportioning representation among the various counties, cities and towns of this Common wealth, no city, county or town shall have more representa-tion than the amount to which they may be fully entitled, until all counties, cities and towns which are entitled to more than one half of a delegate, shall have been assigned one

Mr. Bowden offered the following as an addition to the "And that when any city or town shall be entitled to more than two delegates, it shall be laid off into wards or districts neither of which wards or districts shall elect more than one

The hour of 11 o'clock having arrived, the Convention re

solved itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider the Report of the Committee on the Legislative Department.

Mr. Hopkins of Powhatan was called to the Chair. The report was taken up and read.

After some little progress on the report of the Legislative Committee, on motion of Mr. Neggos, (after a session of five hours,) the Committee rose and the Chairman reported

progress to the Convention.

Mr. Fisher offered a resolution to meet at 10 o'clock daily, instead of nine—to which Mr. Letches offered an amendment to take a recess every day from 2 to 4 o'clock—pending Mr. L.'s amendment, the motion to adjourn was put and car

For the Enquirer.

Messrs. Editors:—Will you be pleased to state, for the information of my constituents, that my absence from my seat in the Convention, for several weeks past, has been occasioned by a violent attack of sickness?

Yours, &c...

G. W. PURKINS. THE CHARGE OF MR. ALLEN AGAINST DANIEL WEBSTER.

THE MORAL CHARACTER ON SLAVERY. LETTERS FROM A CLERGYMAN -NO. X. MY DEAR BROTHER: We believe that God is benevolent

and that all which he has sanctioned by his laws conduces to the welfare of his creatures. If domestic slavery is, in its very nature, that domestic and national curs, which its adversaries love to represent it, and which so many slavehold ers even admit it to be, it would seem unreasonable that a wise and benevolent Being should authorize its existence.— It seems to me, therefore, important that, after having claimed the authority of God for the institution, I should "vindied the authority of God for the institution, I should "vindicate his ways to man," by inquiring into the effects of domestic slavery upon the order, morais and prosperity of society. And I believe that an unprojudiced view of history, and of our political experience, will reverse many of the opinions to which even the South has yielded. However, the pinions to which even the South has yielded. However, beau full and symmetrical might appear a community such a symmetrical might appear a community such as a symmetrical might appea as we might picture in our fancies, where every citizen was industrious and virtuous, and intelligent enough to be his own toaster, I believe that taking the human race as it is, and not as it ought to be, the institution of domestic slavery is adapted to secure the kencest moment of physical comfort to those classes which usually suffer for the necessaries of life, of political order in the adapted to receive the condition of its affairs.

EXCHANGE BANK OF VIRGINIA.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this institution took place at the Bank in Norfolk, some days since. Wm. Sharp, the President, made a satisfactory report on the of political order in the adapted to see the condition of its affairs. of political order in the whele community, and of general

In considering the benefits of domestic slavery among oursives, we ought, in justice, to take altogether a different scribed, oint of view from that usually taken even by Southern the rese our own politicians about this institution, are guilty of fernishing the largest part of the material upon which North-ern contempt for the South, and Northern arrogance, have fattened till they threaten to proceed, as the sentiment of The annual appointment of Directors on the part of the national superfority always does proceed, in the end, tyran-bizing over us. Shame upon the men, whose highest po-lideal skill and science extend only to perverting facts, and warping statistics, to the slander of their native common-weather?

But I was about to say that, in considering these suppose evils of slavery, we most remember that the real evil is the presence of three millions of half-civilized foreigners among us; and of this gigantic cvil, domestic clavery is the potent and blessed cure. This foreign and semi-barbarous popula-tion was placed here by no agency of ours. The cupidity of the forefathers of American and British abolitionists placed the forefathers of American and British abolitionists placed it here, against our earnest remonstrances, and left us to find the remedy for its presence. It would have been a curse that would have paralyzed the industry, corrupted the morals, and crushed the development of any nation, thus to have an ignorant, pagan, lazy, uncivilized people intermixed with us, and spread abroad like the trops of Egypt. The remedy is slavery. And let us ask, what has slavery done to rescue the South and the Africans in these portentous circumstances? It has civilized and christianized the Africans, cumstances? It has civilized and christianized the Africans, and has made them, in the view of all who are practically acquainted with their condition, the most comfortable pea-santry in the world. It has produced a paucity of crimes, riots and mobs, that far surpasses the "land of steady habits," H. J. Stone. the boasted North; as is proved by the statistics of crime.— It has rendered political convulsions in our own borders impossible. It has developed a magnificent agriculture, which in spite of the burden of unequal legislation, has enabled the South to maintain a proportionate increase with its gigantic rival. A reference to the statistics of the religious denomirival. A reference to the stansaces of the country shows that slavery has made about a D. Trigg, half a million, one in every six of these pagun savages, a professor of christianity. The whole number of converted pa-gans, now church members, connected with the mission churches of the Protestant world, is supposed to be about 191,000, a goodly and encouraging number indeed. But compare these converted pagans with the 500,000 converts from the pagan Africans among us, and we see that through the civilizing agency of domestic slavery, the much-slandered christianity of the South has done far more for the salvation of heathen men than all the religious enterprise of Protestant christendom! And this is, no doubt, but the dawn of the brighter day, which the benevolent affection o the masters will light up around the black population, if they are not interfered with by the schemes of a frantic funaticism Now, what would be the effect of emancipation upon the community and upon the slaves themselves? Let the state of free blacks at the North and the South answer. Let the misery and vice of those neighborhoods, in which the free blacks congregate especially, answer. Let the fate of Jamaica answer. Let Hayti answer. I cannot believe in both the sanity and the sincerity of that man who, with any practical knowledge of the facts, can look upon the cessa-tion of slavery as any thing else than a misfortune, dreadful alike to master and slave. And I cannot but believe that many of the abulitionists urgelt, not really from benevolence

and love of justice, but as a means of pouring out upon the South the atrocious malice of their political jealousy.

Under such circumstances as these, can we avoid concluding that slavery is lawful and rightnous? Are not its blessthe greatest good of all classes? Does duty towards the Airicans require of us to make the Africans themselves wretchlorses, accompanied by Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Hall, and the
de, at the expense of similar wretchedness to ourselves!—

Common sense answers: It is about 4. And I cannot but the Africans themselves wretchedness to ourselves!—

Common sense answers: It is about 4. And I cannot but the Africans themselves wretchedness to ourselves!—

Common sense answers: It is about 4. And I cannot but this about time before the document of the Company. The following the document of the Company is a barouche with 4 leads to the mountains, among which we move much more

Common sense answers: It is about 4. And I cannot but the document of the Company is a barouche with 4 leads the company in a barouche with 4 leads the company which we move much more

Common sense answers: It is about 4. And I cannot but the company in a barouche with 4 leads the company in a barouche with 4 leads the company which we move much more

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Common sense answers are a company which we move much more

Company in the company in a barouche with 4 leads the company in a barouche with 4 leads the company in a barouche with 4 leads the company in Common sense answers: It is absurd. And I cannot but dis- a short time before the departure of the steamer walked alone trust the principles of that political philosophy which leads to so absurd a result. We have seen that it is not the philosophy of Him who formed man, and who knows the nature

our own people are looking to us for protection, the army is laboring classes themselves, in the end. I do not say, take rendered impotent, and the President left without the means notice, that it would be best for a Utopia, where we might Imagine the humblest citizens virtuous, intelligent and provness of the legislator, whether human or divine, is to legislate for mankind as they are; and while he adapts his institutions to their defects, so as not to render those institutions of the trees, lay—where they were many—like banks of gold-green mist along the shore. The air was very still within thoughtful silence of cloudy mornings in sumident. But there are no such societies on earth. The business of the legislator, whether human or divine, is to legis-

to the floor, and proceeded to address the Convention in opposition to the Compromise. He was followed by Mr. Standard, who spoke at length in support of his amendment.

Mr. S. having concluded, the previous queetion was ordered, and the question came up upon the proposition to strike out and insert. A division was called for, and upon "striking out," the vote stood:

Afes—Messrs. Banks, Bocock, Bowles, Braxton, Burgess, Chambers, Conway, Davis, Finney, Flood, Garland, Muscoe R. H. Garnett, Goode, Hail, Hill, Hopkins, Janney, Jones, Ligon, Lynch, McCandlish, Mason, Meredith, Petty, Ridley, Rives, Scoggin, F. W. Scott, R. E. Scott, R. G. Scott, Standard, Straughan, Strother, Taylor, Tunis, Samil. Watts. Whittle, Ira Williams and Woolfolk—39.
Nors—Messrs. Armstrong, Arthur, Bland, Blue, Bowden, Camden, J. A. Carter, Chilton, Claiborne, Deneale, Faulk-ner, Ferguson, Fisher, Floyd, Fulkerson, Fultz, Hays, Hoge, Jacob, Johnson, Kilgore, Knota, Letcher, Lucas, Me. Camant, McComas, J. T. Martin, W. Martin, Miller, Moore, Neeson, Randolph, Saunders, Seymour, Shefley, Sloan, B. H. Smith, Joseph Smith, Win, Smith, Stowers 1.

for its productions, which are to feed those months, increases. Consequently, the price of those productions risca.—
Hence, in every flourishing community, the relative proportion between land, its rents, and the price of food and clothing, on the one hand, and labor on the other, is altering. Land, rents, the cost of living, rise, labor sinks. Improvements in a griculture and the arts, extensive conquests, and such causes, may arrest this process of every research for a conquest, the control of the rest in the cost of the conquests, and such causes. cess, or even reverse it for a moment, to a partial extent, but his is the general law. The very growth and prosperity of the community work this result. The owners of land to come richer; those who live by labor become poorer. Phy sical depression works moral depression; and these over growded laborers, becoming more and more reckless, mor governed by passion, and less by pradence, become familia with a lower and lower standard of comfort, and continu with a tower and tower standard of comfort, and control to increase. This law has wrought in every growing nation on the globe, which is without domestic slavery. It has wrought in Great Britain, in spite of her immense colonies, where she has disgorged her superfluous mouths and hands, to occupy them and feed them on a virgin soil; in spite of her conquests and approximate which have noured into her her conquests and aggressions, which have poured into her lap the carnings of a plundered continent. It will work in the Northern States, in spite of the developments of the arts Every where, it reduces the quantity of food and raiment which a day's labor will carn, till the laboring classes are plunged into physical, and, consequently, into moral degrada-

What now, is the remedy? Not agrarianism—this only as What now, is the remedy? Not agrarianism—this only aggravates the evil. Not conquest of new territory—the world is now all occupied, and conquest from our neighbors is wicked. It is domestic slacery, which ties land and labor together, and gives to labor a certain and strong claim upon a comfortable share in the profits of capital. The manner in which slavery effects this is plain. Where labour is free, in which slavery effects this is plain. Where labour is free, for competition reduces its price to whatever level the laws of capital may lead to. The owner of land or capital pays, for the labor he wants, the market price which it bears; and if that in a comfortable share in the profits of capital. The manner in which slavery effects this is plain. Where labour is free, competition reduces its price to whatever level the laws of trade may lead to. The owner of land or capital pays, for the labor he wants, the market price which it bears, and if that price implies starvation and ruin for the laborer, it is no comprise implies starvation and ruin for the laborer, it is no competition in the laborer or his family perish by the compensation, which the natural laws of trade pays of the compensation, which the natural laws of trade pays of the compensation, which the natural laws of trade pays of the compensation, which the natural laws of trade pays of the compensation, which the natural laws of trade pays of leisurely loitering are the days for leads. To-day—behind this shricking devil of a Behemoth any other, among the millions of the suffering sons of labor. But by making labor the properly of the same individuals to whom the land and capital belongs, self-infrared causes the labor is also "his money," in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is money," in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is money," in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is money," in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is money," in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is money," in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is money," in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is money, in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is a money, in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is a money, in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is a money, in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is a money, in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is a money, in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is a money, in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is a money, in the language of Scripture; and if it suffers, he is a money in the language of Scriptu

to their wants is tenfold more glaring, more difficult to per-to their wants is tenfold more glaring, more difficult to per-petrate, more promptly visited by public opinion. The bond petrate, more promptly visited by public opinion. The bond of affection comes in, and assures to the laborer a comforma-of affection comes in, and assures to the laborer a comforma-ble share of the fruits of that capital which his labor fecun-ble share of the fruits of that capital which his labor fecun-tion comes in the common property with a simple. It was now 11 o'clock, and we saw close before us the bie snare of the fruits of that capital which his labor fecun-dates. Slavery also presents the community with a simple and perfectly efficient system for sustaining pauperism. The and perfectly efficient system for sustaining pauperism. The law, public opinion and natural affection, all join, to compel cach master to support his own sick and superannuated.—
Thus, at one simple and potent touch, domestic slavery solves, happily, mercifully, justly, the Gordan knot of the poor law system; a system which has completely baffled British wisdom.

British wisdom.

It may be attempted to unswer these considerations by Right the cap rus all day."

Refer Taily-Ho was got by Boston out of a Tom Tought fain by Lindsay's Ranger; a genuice Arabian, gggg. d. by Spread Eagle, gg. d. by Spread Eagl

This political necessity would overrule the economical law, and compel the continuance of the beneficent institution.—
This was the case in the Roman Empire, where the population of Italy was, for several centuries, so dense that free labor must have been cheaper than the rearing of a slave to the age of prolitable labor, and yet slavery did not give way.

The soundness of the general views set forth in this letter is confirmed by this fact, which is attested by all slaveholders of experience, that the slaves throughout the South live in far more comfort than they did a generation ago. As population has become denser, the standard of comfort has risen rapidly, instead of falling! The universal operation of the laws of population has been actually reversed! While the wages and standard of comfort of the free laborers of our reviling neighbors, Britain and Yankeedom, have been sinking

The branch at Salem has gone into successful operation been organized, the requisite amount of stock not being sub The Stockholders, upon learning this, rescinded

the resolution establishing this branch.

The capital of the branches at Alexandria and Abingdor were increased, each \$50,000. The salary of the President of the Mother Bank was in

By the Stockholders By the Executive. NORFOLK. Wm. S. Mallory, John A. Higgins, Thos. B. Irwin, E. C. Robinson. W. W. Sharp, Thomas A. Hardy, N. W. Parker,

Richard Dickson RICHMOND.
R. W. Hughes,
Larkin W. Glazebrook, Vellington Goddin PETERSBURG.

Geo. V. Scott, W. W. Townes, CLARKESVILLE. George C. Scott, R. Y. Overby, Samuel D. Booker. J. W. Venable,

H. J. Stone, ALEXANDRIA. Wm. H. Irwin, , Isauc Buckingham Louis A. Cazenove Lewis McKenzie Christopher Neale Cassius F. Lee,

ABINGDON. Jacob Lynch, Thos. L. Preston, I. C. Greenway Isaac B. Dunn. J. A. Campbell, Robert Craig, Nathaniel Burwell, Jno. H. Griffin.

THE OPENING OF THE ERIE RAILROAD. Enthusiasm upon the Route-Reception of the President and Cabinet-Scenery of the Road, Sec. [From the N. Y. Tribune's Reporter.]

ELMIRA, MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 14, 1851. The story of this stupendous success of American genius has been most brilliantly begun to-day. It was a fate of happy auspice that the opening of the entire line of the Road fell in the Spring and in the month of May. So beautiful was the day and so inspiring the air and the spirit of the occasion, that it was hard to believe that Nature herself was not smiling upon the work with all the luring splendor of the Spring that garnished the woods and hills along the way.— It is truly a work to kindle every spark of latent national pride, and to justify our calling ourselves a great people, with that energy which always exasperates John Bull. His,

if he will, be the laugh, ours shall be the grandeur of the thought, and the glory of the triumph.

The morning was cloudy in the city, but the guests arrived upon the dock, occasionally recognizing a few friends.

The steamer Erie was early decked with flags and green

boughs for the occasion, and at 6 o'clock moved from the wharf with the national strains pealing from the band and the salute of cannon upon the dock. There were some 400 guests upon the steamer, including the President and the four Secretaries, Com. Perry, the chief government officers of the port, and many of the State dignituries, among them Sena or Fish, who proceeded only to Sufferns, Mr. Alfred B Street, State Librarian and a well-known poet, with many members of the press, the Chief Engineer of the Road, Mr. Matsell, Chief of Police, and numerous others.

The day brightened as the sun rose and as the steamer

swept up the river, the first of the series of the noble pictures of the route was unveiled to the spectator. The tender, impracticable or mischievous, to shape them also so as to mer, for the clouds conquered again. The silence was bro-

Behind this was the open platform car, from which the land-acape was entirely enjoyed, and on which the President and Cabinet could stand to address the people. In the forward car a kitchen was erected under the guiding genius of the young Downing. Along the top of the train little flags were displayed, and a long pennant floated from the plat-form car in the rear. orm ear in the rear.

As we moved from Piermont, all the engines of the station,

As we moved from Piermont, an the engines of the station, some dozen in number, were ranged upon the parallel track, befored with flowers and flags, and the bell of each rang, and the sharp steam-whistle yelled as our festal train rolled or—first singly and then together, until in a deafening roar to bells and steam and cannon the train ran along the Spar-all Creek toward the Western hills. A second train follow-d, and an extra locomotive closed the swift procession, for cryice in any unlooked for extremity.

The country had a rugged, healthy aspect, and the homely

ple trees in full blossom seemed the natural and necessary oduct of the land. Comfortable stone houses stood broad Dutch ease among the fields, and the pure blossom of the gwood lay among the faintly greened boughs, as if June onds had fallen and were tangled in wild and wonderful wreaths of whiteness all through the woods. At Clarkesown, 10 miles from Piermont, we passed the old residence i Thom, the sculptor of Tam O'Shanter, and honored with assonant cheers the gray granite statue of Washington that At the little station houses along the road groups were ga-

ered, and guns were fired, and the huzzas and the waving of andkerchiefs as we hurried on-our huge Behemoth of an ngine yelling with delight, as if civilization would triumph ver the woods of the Indians with a wilder shout than his wn war whoop, were the only tokens of the universal symathy that ran more subtle than the genius of the wire ove

We darted on by the junction of the Paterson Railroad in-to the gentle valley of the Ramapo, and toward the grim Shawangunk that frowned upon us along the western horizon.
At Oxford where the train stopped a few moments there

was a presentation of banners and braying of guns and trum-pets, and cheers, &c., to which the Presidential party bowed from the platform car, and the next moment, still in Orange

the loser. How wise and happy the arrangement! By this arrangement also, a special tie and bond of sympathy are established between the possessor of capital, and the dependent laborers. They are members of his family. They not laborers. They are members of his family. They not only work, but live on his premises. A lack of almsgiving to their wants is tenfold more glaring, more difficult to perpetrate, more promptly visited by public opinion. The bond of affection comes in; and assures to the laborer a comfortable share of the fruits of that capital which his labor fecundary.

It was now 11 o'clock, and we saw close before us the smoothly cultivated sides of the Shawangunk, while the valley opened widely and richly around us, and the clouds breaking away, left a briffint play of cloud-light over the landscape. The eastern slope is carefully cultivated to the summit, and up that by long and easy grades we now wound. It was originally intended to run a tunnel through the marking but the recessity was obviated by altering wound. It was originally intended was obviated by altering, the mountain; but the necessity was obviated by altering, or a little space, the direction of the line, and after a rockcutting of 2,500 feet in length, wearrive in the midst of for

Doodlerie, and "long may it wave," as the sagacious sails

NUMBER 7.

had it.
Three States meet at Port Jervis-New York, Pennseiva nia and New Jersey, and the point is one of the most striking and beautiful in the eastern part of the Road. A bounce was presented to the Company here, as at most of the large owns upon the route, and each was ranged along the root the train. The road now clings fascinated to and although sliding on with a lightning speed, Behemoth could not tear himself from the stream, that now on one side and now on the other, stretched through the long deflichis pussage was one of the great points of the Road. 1,700 pounds of powder were used here; 210,000 cubic yards rock excavated; 730,000 yards of earth removed, and 1,000 yards of stone wall built. The Road as far as Dela were was opened in 1848. The Delaware and Hudson Canal is built a little above

the level of the river, and directly at the base of the mountains that rise sheer from the stream on either side, so that he road is for miles an excavation and a ledge. Several ea al boats were sluggishly slipping along. In that wild an nal boats were sluggishly slipping along. In that wild and narrow way, the three faces and types ran parallel—the Railway, the Telegraph, and the Canal—the Past, the Presont and the Fature. Upon a rocky point in the river a more stood fishing. In vain Behemoth stricked, and the train rated after, in which so much wisdom and dignity was rolling to the Lakes. The fisher was intent upon his line, nor looked a single instant upward, but, still as a statue, seemed t feel that the union of the West and the East-the inaugura tion of the great work and the great guests that honored it,

were all nothing to a nibble.

Soon after, at about 12% o'clock, stewed oysters were served as lunch to His Excellency, the President of the United States, and attendant Secretaries, and after a succession of the same savage and imposing scenery, (which to the ingenious author of the before-mentioned Guide, suggestian and after a succession of the same savage and imposing scenery, (which to the ingenious author of the before-mentioned Guide, suggestian approximations) we resched Narrawshare in ourse statistics. Dutch pictures,) we reached Narrowsburg, an open station and proceeded to lunch.
Salmon from Lake Ontario, and trout from the neighboring

mountain brooks, would have made an Emperor's table more imperial. It was an admirable dinner, admirably arranged and cooked, and the attendance was most courteous. Atte the repust the President was introduced to the people, and, in turn, introduced his Secretaries with a few congratulatory remarks. After the announcement of each name there was a vigorous rumble on the bass drum, and great honest enthe siasm in the little crowd of the little town; but short time was allowed for these interesting ceremonies, and the party returned to the cars. The platform was crowded, the curiosi'y to see the famous men, intense.

"Please, Gentlemen," said a marshal, with the Attorney —"Please, Gentlemen," said a marshal, with the Attorney General on his arm, a bouquet in his hand, and a most sup-plicating tone in his voice, "do make room for the prominent men," and with a fresh banner and a new roar of artillery, we rushed on across a pleasant valley to Cochecton, 131 miles from New York. The Oriental traveller will be pleased to learn here that he is not far from the flourishing town of Damascus, in which a large academy has been recently erected. It lies in Pennsylvania, and its spirited banner declared that "As long as the State of Pennsylvania charges the Eric Railroad \$10,000 for the right of way through Pike County. we are Pennsylvanians with a proviso." On the other side "Bring out the Big Gun and Lod-er"—a Damascene pun of ery colossal proportions.
In a fine bend of the river here there is a water fall of 500

feet in height, and a little beyond we reach the village of Equinunk, a pleasant place. As we drew up to the station, and the waving of flags and shouts were mor old man, in a very loud voice, expressed a wish to tell the truth to the President of the United States—whence it was concluded that in this region the Equinunctial is the reign of Truth. The Oriental traveller will experience another emotion as he darts by the road to Delhi. The towns of this region are small as yet, and quite un-

known, but they have all an air of thrift and comfort. Che-hocton is about 170 miles from New York, and contains se-veral edifices modelled from the Parthenon and other "Cointhian fronts," as the eloquent guide calls the columned At Deposit we were 177 miles from New York, with a mountain before us 1,366 feet above the level of the sen, while Deposit is 997 feet, and the difference is to be over The road enters upon the grand

proudly and swiftly than over an Alpine pass; and suddenly, fair and far, below and beyond the trees, gleams the calm Susquehanna, and its green valley meadows and long, love ly landscape suggest, but quite as faintly and far, the Italian t quite as faintly and far, the Italian iy landscape sages, at quite descent from Switzerland.

The rich afternoon light steamed over this beautiful valley which stretched so broadly beneath, and leaving the rock out of the summit, whose cost was over \$200,000, we passed over the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the caseade bridge, 185 miles from New York, where the train the case of the

the cascade orage, 155 miles from the party to survey it. It is a single arch, paused to allow the party to survey it. It is a single arch, 250 feet in width across a ravine 184 feet in depth. In no road have we ever seen a point so remarkable. The blackly wooded gorge over which it is thrown, opens a little beyond into the Valley of the Sasquehanna. In ordinary times it would be so rapidly crossed that the passengers would be hardly aware of the bridge until it was passed. It is impossible to detail the dimensions of each part of this structure, sible to detail the dimensions of each part of this structure, it cost about \$70,000, and was a year and a half in building three miles beyond we reach and cross the Starrucca vialust, 1,200 feet long, 110 feet high and of 18 arches, with

Over these stupendous works we glided down to the Suquehanna. The view back upon them is magnificent. The are, which shows the stern lines of dark hills immediately

The declining day led us along the green level of the Sus uchanna Valley. It is beautifully cultivated, and the land-cape is of fascinating loveliness. The graceful genius of Mr. Willis has not left it quite untouched with poetic assointion, for his Glen Mary nestled in this severe and seques At Binghamton, at Owego, and elsewhere, the President

At Binghamton, at Owego, and elsewhere, the President or the Secretaries, some or all, were called upon to acknowledge the popular demonstrations, which they did very gracefully and well. At Campville, a flag was brought in to the honor of the company who, "in completing this road, had made one of the greatest thoroughfares in the boundless universe!" The train reached Elmira, 273 miles from New York, and the great city of the road at 7 o'clock. The military and fire the great city of the road at 7 o'clock. The military and fire companies were paraded, and with much music, and the companies were paraded, and with much music, and the most courteous and cordial greetings of the hospitality of the parallel of the paralle Elmira, whose guests we are, we reached the hotels of the

town. They were brilliantly illuminated for the occasion.A splendid dinner was served up at Brainard's, where the President and Secretaries were entertained. After dinner the President held a levee in the parlor and was visited by hundreds of the citizens, among whom were a large number In answer to the calls of the multitude, Mr. Webster ap In answer to the calls of the multitude, Mr. Webster appeared on the balcony, and made a short address. He said he was fatigued with the journey, having spoken several times in the course of the day. He was never too fatigued, however, to appreciate the great physical enterprises of the country, and especially this, the greatest of all, which had overcome difficulties, deemed almost insurmountable. Today, the locomotive had scaled mountain steeps and walked over the tops of the forest trees. To morrow it would clamb

over the tops of the forest trees. To morrow it would climb other hills, cross other valleys, and at last rest by the waters of Lake Erie, the terminus of this vast work. Mr. Webster was cheered to the echo at the close of his speech. Mr. Seward was then called upon, and at last came for-He apologized for speaking in his own house, when he should rather give place to its honored guests. When as a student he graduated in 1820, he wrote an essay on the impossibility of the Eric Canal and the visionary idea of Dowley Clinton. In sighteen was a student of Dowley Charles and the visionary idea of the visionary ide Witt Clinton. In eighteen years afterwards he delivered an Address, in this place, in which he maintained that the Eric Canal was not half as large as it ought to be, and three Rail-Canal was not half as large as it ought to be, and three Railroads were necessary to complete the plan. The correctness of his views, at that time were now established. The State of New York was not only assisted by the city in the building of the Eric Canal, but accomplished it in opposition to the merchants of the Empire City. The first return these merchants had ever made for the vast benefits which that Canal conferred upon them was the building of the Eric Railroad. The achievement of the great work which they had this day met to calchrate. Vas eminently due to Benjamin this day met to celebrate, was eminently due to Benjamin Loder; and no man could have a prouder monument than the Eric Railroad. He concluded by calling for three cheers for Mr. Loder, and it is needless to say with what vehemence

the cheers were given.

After a quiet temperance dinner, at which there was no speaking, the citizens were introduced to the President, and the fire works paled in the full moonlight, which shines at his moment with all the softness of June.

To-morrow morning we are oil at 6% for Dunkirk. THE KNIGHT AND HUGHES CASE. Boston, May 20.—The actions against Knight and Hughes, in the names of Win. Crafts and his wife for kidraughes, in the names of win. Crans and his wife for Rid-napping, were dismissed in the Supreme Court to day, no esponsible endorser having appeared for the costs. Hon. Frederick Robinson, a Democratic Senator, has been ointed Sheriff of Essex county, and has consequently re

signed his place. SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.-Only 27 miles of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad are now to be brid to take the cars to Weldon, N. C., from Portsmouth, Va. This is expected to be done in July. It is now completed 50 iles, to Newsom's depot.

MARRIAGES.

MARRIED, on the 19th inst., at Beaver Dam, Hanover county, by the Rev. Wm. V. Bowers, THOMAS H. DEWITT, of Richmond, to Wiss BETTIE A. FONTAINE, daughter of Col. Edmund Fontaine. MARRED, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dibrell, Mr. ALEX ANDER BROWN, to Miss ELIZABETH F. SPECK, daughter of the late Henry Speck, dec'd, all of Richmond. Rev. Staunton and Scottsville papers please copy.

DEATHS.

DEED, on the 7th instant, at the residence of Mrs. Vaughan, in Gumberland county, ROCHIE A. M., daughter of Capt. John R. and Judih W. Cook, in the 15th year of herage. She was the only survey of a family of seven children; much endeared to her parents and riends by her affectionate disposition and her gentleness of manner friends by her affectionate disposition and her gentleness of manner friends and trivolity of youth she had no relish. She was distinguished for her rofined sensibility and purity of sentiment—this object of great parental care, anxiety and love. In her death hel affected parents and friends are not left without hope of her happiness in Heaven.

Dizo, on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., CHARLES WATSON on of Peter and Frances R. Vial, aged 7 months.

Mourn not, for thy loved one lives, And never more will die; His ashes rest within the tomb, His spirit in the sky.